

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

of silver money had made it far cheaper to buy real silk
China. Silk production increased appreciably in 1935.

Cam

Com has been cultivated in Indo-China, and holds an honourable place in native diet. It has the advantage of growing in places too dry for rice, with which it does not compete, and it can supplement crop wherever it has a poor harvest. Recently com has been planted the delta of the Mekong, Cambodia, and especially in Laos where it requires less effort than rice—which endears it particularly to the Laotian heart. During the depression com rose rapidly as an article of exportation. 1933 was a record year both in regard to its value and the quantity produced, and in 1935-36 its sales price was still high. Unfortunately the Metropolitan com market is very precarious, depending as it does on Argentine com, which in general is much preferred by the public, and to a tolerance that has lately worn thin on the part of French growers. There is a possibility of selling Indo-Chinese com to Jtpa% but as is the case with rice farmers must improve its place in the world their product if it is to capture a

ago coffee introduced into Aimam by the missionaries
CWhy has if "been taken up by the colonists, and
m in hands. In 1930 the total coffee-growing
wm m Tonkin, which represents only
0*07 per cent of Native crops have an
even more to offer a great outlet for Indo-

but at it only 3 per cent. Not that
—for the entirety of her exports
to the is at present stationary. The
quality
of Ac of cultivation are very
good in
tad But Is obstreperous and the soil
Md govern the coffee market
of tfct aa an export. At present,
~~<rf~~ the however,
IndcKCMia is only a sndoest
of in¹ the
,